

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2422.

COOPER WILL ACT FOR BOYD

Secretary to Sign Public Works Vouchers.

Governor Dole yesterday designated Secretary Cooper to take charge of the Department of Public Works as agent, and Mr. Cooper immediately approved the vouchers of the department in order that salaries may be paid. The warrants will be made up by the audit department before Saturday.

The action of the Governor was taken after an Executive Council meeting at which Attorney General Dole rendered an opinion upon the legal questions involved, and upon the authority of the governor to appoint a chief clerk in the absence of Boyd.

The Attorney General holds that the Organic Act gave the governor power to appoint all officials not specially provided for by law, but that it cannot be restricted to "provided by statute." From time immemorial the Minister of Interior appointed the chief clerk, and the Civil Laws of 1887 fixed "Hawaiian National Usage" as a part of the law.

Mr. Dole says:

"Furthermore, the Superintendent of Public Works is responsible to the public, and to a greater or less extent to the Governor, for an honest and efficient discharge of most important duties. I do not see how he can be justly held to account for anything beyond his own personal acts if his subordinates are appointed by another; and however great the present exigency may be, it seems to me that construing the words of the statute last quoted as established by Hawaiian national usage," would, in effect, centralize nearly all the powers of administration solely in the Governor. As a matter of sound public policy, I believe that the tendency should be in the opposite direction."

Quoting then the Organic Act which makes the governor responsible for the execution of the laws of the Territory, the opinion concludes:

"The Superintendent of Public Works is in California; the Assistant Superintendent is disabled by an accident; the chief clerk is in jail and the functions of the department have come to a standstill. I am indebted to the suggestion of Secretary Henry E. Cooper that the provisions of the Organic Act last quoted furnish a remedy for existing conditions. I greatly doubt whether you have the power to appoint an Acting Superintendent of Public Works or a chief clerk; but, pursuant to your statutory duty to enforce the laws of the Territory and prevent a collapse of the functions of one of its chief departments, it seems to me that you can appoint an agent with temporary authority to act as your representative until the Superintendent's return. I refrain from expressing an opinion that such agent will be entitled to pay from the territorial treasury or from any other source."

GOV. DOLE TO SECRETARY COOPER.

The following is the letter sent by Governor Dole to Secretary Cooper yesterday:

Honolulu, October 1st, 1902.
Sir:—Owing to the absence from the Territory of Jas. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, it is at present impossible for the faithful execution of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, in respect to his office, and as the necessity of public business requires the appointment of some person authorized to discharge the duties of the Supt. of Public Works during his absence, I now, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, more particularly by Sections 67 and 68 of the Organic Act, request you to assume and discharge the duties and exercise the powers of the Supt. of Public Works as my agent and personal representative during my pleasure and the absence of Mr. James H. Boyd from the Territory.
I am, sir,

Very respectfully,
SANFORD B. DOLE
Gov. of the Territory of Hawaii
Hon. Henry E. Cooper,
Secretary of the Territory.

LETTER FROM BOYD

From every evidence at hand James H. Boyd had no knowledge of the extent of the defalcation of his chief clerk, when the Ventura sailed from San Francisco, and Mrs. Boyd's health was still far from satisfactory.

Acting Chief Clerk Manuel Cooke of the Department of Public Works received a letter from Mr. Boyd, written just before the ship sailed, in which he showed that from the information at hand he thought everything in connection with the Wright case, had been heard that Mrs. Boyd was still far from squared up. Mr. Boyd said he had heard well.

BANKERS BUY BONDS OF THE HILO RAILWAY COMPANY

Before leaving in the Sierra Tuesday the representatives of Rollins & Company, bankers, completed a deal whereby they showed their faith in Hawaiian securities. Beside purchases of Olao stock personally by each member of the company who was here, Vice President Bachelder of the banking house bought \$123,000 of the bonds of the Hilo Railroad Company.

This is probably only the first instalment of purchases of the same security, but it was of sufficient amount to show their faith in the property, and was made after the most searching investigation into the road and its surroundings. The bonds were purchased at a good price which is not given out, and will go into the hands of the customers of the house both in San Francisco and the East. The purchases were made of the B. F. Dillingham Company, as all the bonds of the road have been placed by the company.

It is understood that the investigations of the bankers will bear fruit in the near future in other investments here, and that they left with the greatest confidence in the islands and the industries.

Lowrie Railroading.

W. J. Lowrie is general manager of a railroad known as the Ponce-Guayama line, running 45 miles through a rich section of Porto Rico. Twenty miles of trackage are now in operation for freight and the rest is building. A population of 150,000 people and a large area of sugar land will be served.

PEARY GIVES UP THE QUEST

PORLTAND, Maine, Sept. 25.—Lieutenant R. E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, has arrived here. In an interview he said:

"On no account shall I make an effort to return to the north. I have done all that could be done with the facilities at my command and I shall now resume my duties in the Navy, reporting to the Department at Washington in a few days.

"The pole can be reached. It is a question of money and of the explorer's outfit. Could I have put my ship as far north as I intended and as I could have done had she been equal to the requirements, I could have made the pole.

"Possible had I covered the 350 miles between where I turned back and the pole, I might have added nothing to our information as to the extreme polar conditions. We can very well conjecture conditions surrounding the pole. I am confident it is in the ocean that is, no land is there.

"Money will do it—money in the right hands. No not millions either. Two hundred thousand would do it. For this amount I could keep a party in the north ten years and follow my original plan for marching by the stages on the pole. A good ship, plenty of time and sufficient money will do it."

Peary's foot, which was frozen, is doing well and he believes he may be able to do without an operation.

CONSUL AND MISSIONARY.

The American Representative at Tahiti Will Do Religious Work.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24.—The Los Angeles Presbytery today ordained as Minister of the Gospel, Wm. R. Doty, the newly appointed United States Consul to Tahiti. The situation is unique, one, both in the religious and political world, as the government usually holds that such officials cannot fill two positions at one time, but while in its employ must drop all other business, spiritual as well as temporal.

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GOV. DOLE'S REPORT ON PORTO RICANS

Department of Justice in Accord With the Substantial Interests of This Territory.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—The Secretary of the Interior has received from Gov. Dole a lengthy report on the conditions of Porto Ricans in the Hawaiian Islands. Complaint was filed with the Secretary some weeks ago by the Governor of Porto Rico, in behalf of these people who had gone to Hawaii to work on the sugar plantations. The matter was referred to Gov. Dole for report, as previously stated in my letter.

Secretary Hitchcock has not to date made public the contents of Gov. Dole's report but it is well understood to consist of numerous affidavits, intended to show that the complaints are on the whole unfounded. However much the situation of these Porto Ricans may be deplored, the affidavits are understood to show that there is no blame on the part of the territorial administration. The governor of Porto Rico asked that the government assist in transporting these people back home, but it is practically certain that no assistance of this kind can be rendered. The Porto Ricans must pay their own way back to their homes, just as any other citizens of this country would have to do if they wanted to make the same journey.

JUDGE DE BOLT'S APPOINTMENT.

President Roosevelt made the appointment of Judge De Bolt, which I telegraphed by a recent steamer, earlier than was expected but the appointment is regarded here as emphasizing his desire to recognize the substantial interests of the island, which have its welfare most at heart. It is not likely that Hawaii will be inflicted with more annoying appointments to the bench.

(Continued on page 8.)

WRIGHT'S HACKMAN TELLS HOW HE WENT TO WHARF

A Sensational Story in Which Mrs. Wright and Attorney Magoon Figure--The Latter Denies the Tale in Toto.

On the day of his flight, Treasurer Wright took for his trip to the Inter-Island and Oceanic wharf the identical hack which was used later by his wife in her trip home for necessities, and as well by J. A. Magoon, his attorney, to reach the dock. John P. Cook, one of the native drivers, in charge of hack No. 60, had the driving of the trio on the morning in question, and his story tells of movements which seem to lead up to the supplying of a link in the chain of evidence that the Alameda carried away the former Treasurer. Soon after 10 o'clock on the morning of September 24th, Cook, whose hack was the last in line on the Merchant street stand, was called from the corner of Alakea street. He tells the story of what happened after that call thus: "I looked back and saw Mr. Wright standing in front of the Telephone office. I went to him and he told me to drive down Alakea street. I went to the waterfront and along to the passage between the Inter-Island and the Oceanic wharves. He paid me and then went into the wharf."

"There may be some elements of truth in the story. For instance it might be that Mr. Wright took the same hack that I did to reach the dock, if he went there. I did not see him at my office that morning. I did not see Mrs. Wright that morning at my office, if she called. I did go to the dock, taking a hack in front of my office, and I stayed there for some time. I was in company with several ladies and once remarked to Mrs. Banning that I was going, but stayed longer to talk with her. As to my going to Mr. Wright's house or the dock with a valise, I did not do so. There is no truth in the story at all."

MAGOON DENIES THE STORY.

Mr. J. A. Magoon was seen yesterday afternoon upon leaving the court house, and told the purport of the story as told by the hackman. He said:

"There may be some elements of truth in the story. For instance it might be that Mr. Wright took the same hack that I did to reach the dock, if he went there. I did not see him at my office that morning. I did not see Mrs. Wright that morning at my office, if she called. I did go to the dock, taking a hack in front of my office, and I stayed there for some time. I was in company with several ladies and once remarked to Mrs. Banning that I was going, but stayed longer to talk with her. As to my going to Mr. Wright's house or the dock with a valise, I did not do so. There is no truth in the story at all."

High Sheriff Brown states that he questioned Cook, the hackman, the day following Wright's flight on the Alameda, and ascertained that he had first brought Wright to the Inter-Island wharf, and later Mr. Magoon had called Cook, who was on the end of the line of hacks to the corner of Alakea and Merchant streets and that Mr. Magoon with a valise, got in and was driven to the Oceanic dock.

The High Sheriff states that he examined a man who was at the gate between the Inter-Island and Oceanic docks, where bananas were being passed through, when Wright appeared and stopped to see an elderly woman, at a house near the church, and Mrs. Wright then went home. She came out of the house and sent me back for the woman, who was superintending something about the house in Miller street, and I brought her there. While we was standing in front of the Wright house, Mr. Magoon drove up behind, some 20 feet, and sent the native driver of the

hack into Wright's house, with a small bag.

"Later Mrs. Wright, heavily veiled, came out with a handbag, a suitcase

it was, and putting in into the hack I drove her to Magoon's office. She left the bag in the hack and went up stairs.

Mr. Magoon came down soon after and got into the hack and I drove to the Oceanic dock. While in the hack Mr.

Magoon put a bag on the bag, but I

could not see what was on it, and any

how I knew it was none of my business

and I didn't try. When we got to the

dock Mr. Magoon gave the bag to a

man who was waiting for him and he

then went to Kauai to investigate the matter and to take such action

as he deemed advisable.

A FURTHER SHORTAGE.

Another shortage of \$600 is charged up to Treasurer Wright which it was thought his brother, W. A. Wright had been responsible for. Of the amount of shortage \$2,68 reported by Assessor Conant of Kauai. It appears that Conant himself had collected \$600 and sent it to Treasurer Wright. This money has never been accounted for.

Deputy Assessor Wright's shortage is therefore only \$2,218.

Assistant Attorney General Doubtless

has been sent to Kauai to investigate

the matter and to take such action

as he deemed advisable.

Rough Weather at Kauai Porta.

The steamer Wailalea, which arrived from Kauai port yesterday morning, reports rough weather in the Gairdner Island ports. She had smooth seas

in crossing the channel.

REPUBLICAN COMMISION WORK ON MUNICIPAL BILLS

The Republican commission, appointed to draft bills to provide for county and city governments, got down to work yesterday in earnest. The second meeting of the five men comprising the body was held in the office of W. O. Smith, and organization was effected by the selection of Mr. Smith as chairman of the body. There was a full attendance, and in addition Joseph G. Pratt was there at the invitation of the members of the commission.

The discussion of the work before the members proceeded on general lines.

The resolution under which they were named provides that there shall be one bill for the creation of counties and another under which such cities or towns as by vote shall signify their desire to erect municipalities shall have the right so to do.

It was the opinion of the members that there should be the most simple forms used and that the bills primarily should be drawn in skeleton form, so that there might be filled in the various provisions which will insure measures fitted to local conditions.

Mr. Pratt was then secured by the commission to draft the two measures and he will get at the work immediately. He will be guided by the recent Wyoming legislation based on that of New York, and the program of the National Municipal League. In every sense the bills will be made as simple as possible, so that they will form an organic law upon which will be based the full and complete structure of local governments.

The commission will meet next week. Mr. Pratt has completed his draft of the county bill for the consideration of the committee.

ROOSEVELT FORCED TO ABANDON TRIP

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt was compelled this afternoon to abandon his tour through the Northwest and submit to a hurried operation for a rapidly forming abscess in his left leg, the result of the recent trolley accident at Pittsfield, Mass. He is now being hurried to Washington on his special train. In the Pittsfield accident the President received an injury to his leg, of which he said nothing at the time and which he has carefully concealed from the public, fearing undue alarm on the part of his friends and unrest on the stock exchange.

For days the President has been suffering great pain, but he has continued to make speeches and to follow out the program of his tour. He showed his calmness and nerve today in sacrificing himself to save the stock market and the Wall street operators, that their securities might not be involved in a disastrous financial crash. All day the President, against the advice of his physicians, insisted on continuing with the day's speech-making. Every movement was agony, but he made six speeches and remained on his feet for three hours and a half to keep the news of his illness from becoming generally known until after the close of the New York Stock Exchange. He had intended to keep up the struggle until 4 p. m., but at 3:35 p. m. his suffering became so severe that Dr. George A. Lung, who is attending him, insisted on an immediate operation. When he was assured that the stock market had been closed for fifteen minutes he submitted to the will of his physician.

"Was the operation delayed by the President with the intention of preventing a crash in the stock market?" Secretary Cortelyou was asked this evening.

"Yes, he did it deliberately," said Mr. Cortelyou. "We waited until the markets closed. It was all done with a purpose."

SEN. MITCHELL'S DAUGHTER ILL

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Duchess of Rochefoucauld, who is a daughter of United States Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon, was successfully operated on yesterday for appendicitis. Her condition today is satisfactory.

The Duchess of Rochefoucauld, Duke of Rochefoucauld, was married to Francis Alfred Gaston de la Rochefoucauld, Duke of Rochefoucauld, on February 11, 1891. She was known as "the beautiful Mattie Mitchell" and is a woman of rare intellect as well as beauty.

During her residence in Paris as a leader of the Faubourg Saint Germain she enjoyed a peculiar prominence. She has done some literary work and is always prominent in charitable affairs.

Cable for Use in Eighty Days.

ANARCHISTS ON KAUAI

A Japanese Society Is Broken Up.

LIHUE, Kauai, Sept. 29.—The "Garden Island" says:

If the "Garden Island" has not accomplished anything noteworthy for the community of Kauai, it is achieving and is partly succeeding in suppressing a Japanese anarchists' society. For the last two or three years a society existed among Japanese laborers in this island. It is called Cherry Club and has its headquarters in Kapaia. This club was gaining influence among its countrymen step by step until today its membership is roughly estimated at 600. This club has been always an instrument in unjust dealings, especially in slaving the gentler sex.

Should there happen a trifling trouble among its countrymen the club shall not miss the chance to step in to interfere, in order to have a lion's share of the victim.

Peaceful storekeepers and law-abiding members of Japanese communities have been always its victims. But they had to stay silent in fear of its influence and revenge. Under the circumstances, no evidence was, of course, forthcoming, until the "Garden Island" recently published very strong comments against its existence and its dealings. The comments were heartily welcomed and endorsed by the Japanese communities, and many words of encouragement are forthcoming. Our representative recently had an occasion to interview the head of the club and argued with him in the strongest and most straightforward manner. It is still in doubt what policy the club will adopt, but it is understood generally that they are making preparations to disband. What way they should choose makes not the least difference to us. We are aiming and are prepared to fight the common enemy of the society. "Be just and fear not" is and shall ever be the motto of the "Garden Island."

WEEKLY LABOR PAYMENTS.

The system of weekly payment in plantations is advocated as an improvement to the present condition of Japanese laborers. The root of the evils which cause the desertion and wandering about of Japanese laborers from one place to another originates from their being trusted too great a length of time. The ignorant class of people, of course, naturally buy above their means. They do not stop to reflect before they buy a little luxury; and sometimes they stay home on account of sickness a part of the month; and they find themselves at the end of the time deeply in debt. They go to Japanese hui (tanomashi) and there borrow money with high interest. Thus they go in debt deeper and deeper till they have finally to run away from a place to get out of their trouble.

A man runs away and his numerous creditors come down upon his sureties, whose destiny is, also, to follow the steps of their first comrade.

Thus, one follows another and desert the plantation where they should have done well if only a long credit system never existed there.

Should the weekly payment system be adopted in different plantations, storekeepers will find a man's credit and character standing good at the end of a week. Otherwise they can shut down on him to the mutual benefit. Under the new conditions all business dealings will be done on cash basis and will clear away all unprincipled usages and customs prevailing among the class of people such as Ko or Tanomashi. There will be no more creditors chasing their debtors at the dead of night. Nor will there be held meetings at one or two o'clock in the morning time after time, as they are practiced in different camps at present. There will be a less number of poor hands who sleep half of the time in the field. Weekly payment system will tend to break up all Tanomashi and such unprincipled schemes, and will brace up the laborers, besides preventing them going into debt. They are not paid a lump sum at once, and as a natural sequence of affairs it will not give chance to deserters to carry away any fortune from his honest companions.

The laboring class will get their food and clothing much cheaper for cash, than they do under the credit system, because then the merchants need not calculate the leakage on accounts. It will affect their small finances much than imagined.

On the other hand, plantations do not pay out a cent more than they do now, but they shall have more men going to work and shall have better work out of them. At the same time the deserters and wandering away will disappear.

Laborers will draw with their habitual honesty and improve considerably their moral conditions in many respects. Moreover, they will have a better purchasing power and improve their general condition. And the stores which are often carried by plantations themselves shall save lots of trouble by doing a neat cash business and will consequently profit by it.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mrs. W. H. Rice is back from her trip to Honolulu.

The Koloa Plantation is expecting a very good crop this year.

Mrs. John Bush of Koloa is back from her visit in England. She is looking very well indeed.

Mr. Andrew Moore, the newly appointed manager of Kilauea Plantation, has arrived there.

It is reported that the wedding of Mr.

Henry Blake to Miss Maggie Miller will take place on the 11th November.

About one hundred Germans and Portuguese were naturalized at Judge Hardy's court during the present term of court.

Mr. Russell Mumford, the nephew of Miss C. Mumford, the principal of Hanamaulu School, has made his debut as a witness in the school.

Testimony of a witness in the cattle stealing case reads: The bull was killed, the meat was cut, the meat was cooked, and the bull was dead.

An elegant macadamized road is in course of building in Koloa between Koloa Mill and the post office, under Mr. C. H. Clark's superintendence.

It is reported that the promoters of Lihue Social Hall have written to Rev. J. M. Lydgate to ask him to bring down a theatrical troupe from San Francisco to open the new hall.

There was a little disturbance in the Japanese camp of the Kilauea plantation the other day in which two were cut up with a pocket knife during the affray. No arrest was made.

Dr. Hutchinson is going away from Lihue and is expected to open an office in Honolulu. He will make occasional tours of the island. He will be greatly missed by his numerous friends in Lihue.

A native indicted for larceny in the second degree, in consequence of stealing the fishing nets near Kealia bridge, from a Japanese, was sentenced by Judge Hardy to six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

It was the general opinion of the jurors who were at Lihue during the present term that the Lihue Court House ought to have at least an accommodation for water before the seat of the county government is established there.

Mr. John Spaulding, the assistant postmaster of Koloa, is shortly to take a trip to Honolulu. It is understood he will bring down his fiancee, Miss Annie Williams, with him; and that their wedding will take place about 20th proximo.

The burial expenses in connection with the death of the Japanese who died at Kealia hospital as the result of a fall from his horse, about a month ago, were paid by the Japanese Consulate through Mr. S. Sheba, the general agent for Kauai.

A glass globe was found on the beach near Koloa by Mrs. Henry Spaulding a few weeks ago. It is supposed to be once used as a kind of bait by the "Alberrosser." The globe is now in the possession of Mr. Thompson, the noted stenographer of Honolulu.

There was a highway hold-up a few weeks ago between Kalalau and Hanalei of two young Hawaiian girls by a native. The man was arrested and tried in the Hanalei court, but the law has laid a very light punishment. Such a crime as this should be severely punished.

A Japanese driver had a very narrow escape a few days ago, when the horses of his wagon took fright and ran away from Mr. Hanaike's place and capsized near the hill below the Court House. Very fortunately the horses came out without much injury, but the cart was badly wrecked.

Mr. J. S. Ferry of Koloa has passed the examination at Judge Hardy's court and was found qualified by the board of examiners to practice law in district courts of the territory and circuit judges' chambers. He acted as the Puerto Rican interpreter during the present term of jury.

During the recent celebration of the Japanese laborers at Kilauea there arose a row between two laborers, a native and a Spaniard, in which a hand to hand fight was the result, and in a very short time the native was seen with a very ugly cut above his eye-brow. No arrest was made.

The Japanese colony of Koloa has decided to build a school house to be used for the education of its children. The building, it is estimated, will cost about \$1,500.00. The board of directors have already collected about \$1,800.00. This will show the interest they have in the education of their children.

"Who's dat said chicken in dis crowd?" Mr. Kao, the well known popular attorney of Nawiliwili was the happiest man during this term of court, when he was presented with a chicken as his reward in defending a Port Rican who was charged with larceny in the second degree, to-wit, stealing of the chicken.

The members of the Lihue native church held their meeting September 14th at Lihue Church for the purpose of electing a Sabbath school delegate and congregation delegate to the Evangelical conference to be held in Lihue next October. The lots fell in favor of David P. Hanauke, Sunday school delegate, and P. Kaloheshiole, congregation delegate.

MISBRYDE NOTES

Mr. C. H. Miller, Alexander and W. D. McBryde, were at Lihue serving on the jury this month.

Mr. J. H. Bole is comfortably located in his new residence, recently vacated by Dr. W. J. Goodhue.

Mr. A. M. Boyle visited Kawailuku one evening lately and played ping pong with the experts of that place.

A pleasant musical entertainment given up by Mrs. Miller was given in the hall, Eleele, Saturday evening Aug 23rd.

Mr. W. L. May, plantation store keeper is on a three months' vacation to the coast. During his absence the store is in charge of Mr. R. Gilliam.

Mrs. C. H. Miller and two sons are leaving for the coast about the 14th of this month. They will be much interested in the social circles of Eleele.

Mr. M. J. Carvalho manager of the Eleele store lost a fine driving horse last Saturday last month. He has already replaced it by a more valuable one.

Mr. J. Neary and C. W. McLeod expect to start shortly on a tour of the islands. They will spend some little time on Maui and see the volcano before returning.

Dr. E. S. Goodhue is kept very busy attending to both his Koloa and Eleele practices. He has a worthy assistant, in Eleele however, in the person of Mrs. E. E. Poole.

Mr. G. Gibbe Japanese interpreter at Kakaako, had a slight surgical operation performed at the hospital last month and was under the care of Miss Poole for a few days.

It is reported that the wedding of Mr.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

HARD, CAREFUL WORK BY SENATORIAL COMMISSION

The Men Who Made the Investigation, Its Scope and Probable Results Which Will Follow.

FORTY sessions, covering more than a hundred hours of actual working time, six excursions for purposes of investigation, 175 witnesses examined, and testimony reduced to writing covering nearly 1000 pages of matter, is the record of the commission of Senators whose departure yesterday drew from a body of the people numbering hundreds, a tribute which was spontaneous and heartfelt.

As commissions go the three men who represented here the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, were not only able, but notable. In their ranks were three types of the law-makers of the nation, each as distinct as a picture and each worthy of mention in summing up the work done and forecasting the results which will flow from it. The differences between the man whose service has been long and varied and who was fitted for his high office by careful attention to his life work through all the preliminary stages, he who won precedence through business and he whose training was that of the law interpreter before he took the more prominent place, are marked, and yet each has his place in the august body of which he is a member.

From the standpoint of Hawaiian necessities and prospects, the selection of John H. Mitchell as chairman of the commission was one most happy in that it brought to the office a western man, in touch for more than a generation with Hawaii, and one whose aloha for the country and its people has stood the test of time. Forty years ago this fall he was chosen state senator in his adopted state of Oregon, he being a Pennsylvanian by birth, and after ten years in the legislature there he was chosen to the United States Senate.

Although since that time he has been out of the body two terms, these were under such peculiar circumstances, that he may well and rightly be regarded as one of the best attorneys who appears before the United States Supreme Court.

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When the question of the Crown Lands claim of the former queen was taken up, and the quality of mind of the commission is shown by their quick refusal to permit any going into history to impugn the actions of servants of the Queen's claim matter. The public lands attracted much attention, an aggregate of something like twenty hours being given to that subject. The largest private matter was the Kohala water

squabble, to which the commission gave an entire day and much of the next, some ten hours being devoted to testimony taking, and as well much of the time of their trip to the big island being occupied by private presentations.

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LOUIS McGREW H

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Manager

FRIDAY : : OCTOBER 3.

THE SURRENDERED DEMOCRACY.

The Democrats are hard to understand. They were asked to fuse with the Wilcox party and agreed to do so on terms to which the Delegate acceded. Later, after Kalaupapa had sounded his followers in the other islands, the Home Rulers voted fusion down by a peremptory majority and Wilcox spoke of his would-be allies as "snakes." Not only this, but the newspaper carried on by Mrs. Wilcox referred in the most sneering way to the Hawaiian Democracy and served notice that its room was better than its company. It would seem as if this would be enough for a party with any shred of self-respect; but the Democrats, humbly swallowing insults met and endorsed the candidacy of the Home Rule Delegate and accepted the greater part of his legislative ticket.

To be the tail to a Home Rule kite—to be the monkey that fetches and carries for a Home Rule organ-grinder who gives it more kicks than food—is a proud position for any section of a party which dates back to Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. And it will stimulate pride among mainland Democrats to know that the Hawaiian Democracy, unable to set up a ticket of its own and unwilling to associate itself with the friends of good government, betook itself to the political slums and crooked its knee to what it found there.

But we still have faith that Democrats who are such for principles' sake will not feel themselves bound by the terms of surrender to Wilcox but will vote for what is best for Hawaii. They have their interests here and their hopes for better things in business and politics; what hurts or helps the Republican citizen will help or hurt them. Such Democrats must know that the re-election of Wilcox would mean another term of ill-fame for Hawaii at Washington, and a total failure of appropriations; and that another Home Rule Legislature would, for the time being, make any return of confidence impossible. And so knowing they can be trusted, as we believe, to cast their votes against those who are now cracking the whip over their organization and exulting in its surrender and collapse.

Nor would such a course hurt the Democratic party. On the contrary, if the Home Rulers win, that will end Democratic hopes for a long time to come; but if the Home Rulers are beaten they will then break up and the Democracy will get its share of them.

EXERCISE IN THE TROPICS.

That women should take plenty of exercise in the tropics—and men, too, for that matter—has been attested in the Advertiser's news columns by local doctors. Laziness or indolence breeds the torpid liver and when the liver is deranged the whole system suffers. No person, lacking exercise, can do his best work mentally or approach old age with reserve vitality to draw upon.

But to reach the best results, the habit of exercise should be inculcated in youth—that is to say, systematic exercise, adapted to the complex needs of the body. It is not enough for children to run about in the ordinary course of play. This develops certain muscles at the expense of others and results neither in bodily symmetry nor a perfectly balanced organism. There should be gymnastics added and swimming if possible. The latter is not only an exhilarating sport but it is what, more than anything else, built up the magnificent physique of the old natives and will build up one for anybody. A little girl who learns to swim and is given a horizontal bar and rings to exercise upon ought all other things being equal, to become a perfect woman, nobly planned."

The parents who build a gymnasium in their yard—an airy structure with a few devices for strengthening the body—will save enough in doctors' bills to pay for it and have no great trouble in keeping their youngsters at home. There can be no better domestic investment for the money.

The tail goes with the dog, so Wm. H. Wright, brother of the fugitive defaulter, who was tax assessor at Waimea, having been found short \$2,848.40, it is said that the shortage was discovered by Wm. H. Wright several months ago and was known to Assessor Conant of Lihue who secured a written pledge from the Treasurer to make good the deficit. The fact that the other Wrights had heavy bonds on account of the money shown, though it is not sufficient to justify it.

In the last issue of the *Gazette* we told of Wilcox by a majority of 44. It was elicited by the other islands who voted publican and the other 11 islands voted with him. This year the other islands are being thoroughly opposed against Wilcox and the result is probably a publican victory. On Oahu the anti-Wilcox feeling is stronger than ever and he fore.

Voters at the Settlement will be interested in the account which this paper reprinted yesterday from the *Milano Times*, at least some way of caring for his health. These patients are kept in a place of hospital and the well is sealed carefully. There is but a little more liberty than in a jail but no family life is permitted. It is such a system which according to Senator Harlan, the United States would introduce at Molokai.

HIS WITNESSES DISPUTE HIM.

Again, and this time from the very people for whom he presumed to speak, Robert W. Wilcox has been convicted of demagogic. Within the day when before the commission of senators he declared that he favored the taking over of the Leprosy Settlement by the Federal government, and that this would tend to give the people a better feeling, those very people for whom he was making the claim of indignation against the administration were declaring in like strong and unmistakable language that they were in favor of the retention of control of the settlement by the local authorities.

Before the air was still after it had been rent by the high pitched voice of the delegate, declaring that the people at Kalaupapa were being starved, were not clothed and were treated without consideration, those very people were signing a petition setting forth that they were happy and contented and the sum of their plaint was that "there are minor details which might tend to improve our conditions." This from men and women and children who according to the mis-representative of Hawaii at the National Capital were being starved and ill-treated. This from people who he alleged had to eat bad salmon and wear rotten clothing, and who could have no object in mistreating the facts to the senators.

To the observer of the case as presented by Wilcox and by the Leper, it would appear that the members of the Senatorial commission which has been investigating conditions will take away the impression that the man elected to manage the Washington end of their business, had deliberately misled his colleagues, by making under oath statements which were not upheld by the very people in whose interest he was presuming to speak.

It is terrible indictment that a man chosen and seated as the representative of a citizenship should with deliberation misstate the facts connected with one phase of an investigation by members of the highest branch of the national legislature. When Mr. Wilcox said that the people had no confidence in the Board of Health, that they were afraid of them and their methods, and at the same time claimed to know the wishes of the people, he was misrepresenting the 750 out of less than 900 Lepers who in closing their memorial pray "and earnestly hope that no change will be made as far as governmental control is concerned."

Then if the mis-representative has gone so far wrong in his statements in this respect, by the most common rule of reasoning he has been wrong in all. *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*, is the rule laid down in evidence taking, and legal minds will without doubt, when they see side by side in the records of the committee, the hysterical denunciations of Wilcox and the hearty approval by the Lepers themselves dispose of the whole testimony of the Delegate with an exclamation.

In line with the same thought is the very interesting statement of Senator Mitchell of Oregon, one of the most respected and sterling men in the upper house of the national legislature. Wilcox, the braggart, has been telling the people that he brought the senatorial commission here. Without any effort to discredit the local mis-representative, Senator Mitchell, the chairman of the commission, tells how the sub-committee was thought of during a session of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and how he was asked to put through the measure. He engineered it past another committee and through the vote and then was asked to take up the work of the investigation. Never once, he declares, did Wilcox speak to him of an investigation, either before the trip was proposed or in support of it after the matter was before the senate. If he worked for the passage of the resolution creating the commission he must have done so in the solitude of his own apartment, conjuring with a rabbit's foot, for certainly no man under other conditions would claim credit unless he had at least spoken to the senator who was in charge of a measure desired, proffering help or suggestion. Perhaps however he worked with others of the committee. But could it have had much effect if it was treated so lightly that the fact was never even mentioned to Senator Mitchell?

It would seem to be of a piece with the other misstatements which his followers are asked to swallow by their mis-representative, and is certain to put him in such a light before the committee of which he is thus boasting proprietorship, that his greatest value in the Senate wing of the great building will be the room he leaves while he keeps away from the Senate Chamber and its committee rooms. Perhaps his influence will be of the kind spoken of one day when during the discussion of a tariff bill by the two Senators Jones who were sizing up a man who was attempting to influence the schedule on wool. He of Arkansas drawing a bow said that would represent his influence, but he of Nevada drawled, "Why bother with the penitent mark? Leave the cipher unblown."

The North Pole is 20 miles from the point where Peary turned back in a published interview Peary declares that with \$200,000 and ten years more time he could cover the remaining distance. The price is cheap enough but an adage of thirty-five miles a year would less than three hundred thousand would be paid for a private plane. A year of life is important. So many of us need to have taken place in life so that it seems nearly time to die. The average life of a man is 70 years. His life should be measured, however, in terms of his contribution to the world. The outside is the wrong end to work on.

Scott's Emulsion thoroughly cures coughs because it strikes at the root of the trouble. The throat and lungs need a regular system of education to cure an old cough. The point of value about Scott's Emulsion and coughs is that, while Scott's Emulsion soothes the raw throat and lungs, it also nourishes and heals the inflamed areas.

It replaces inflamed tissue with healthy tissue—the only cure for an old cough.

RELEASING TERRITORIAL FUNDS.

The annual tying up of a large sum of money collected for taxes is a hardship on the business community which might easily be remedied by a short legislative act. The funds, which are called for in November, go into the Treasury vaults from which they emerge, in the ordinary course of business, from month to month thereafter. At a time like this, when money is a scarce article in the channels of trade, every loose dollar counts; and every dollar that is locked up lessens the ability of people to meet their bills and keep business moving. As there is a way to provide both the government and the business men with funds by putting the tax money in responsible banks, requiring security for it in the form of a deposit of Territorial bonds—thereby following the American national banking rule—it would seem good policy for the next Legislature to adopt it.

By this arrangement the Territory would receive a triple benefit:

- 1—The tying up of a large sum of money would be avoided.
- 2—A market would be made for Territorial bonds.
- 3—The public funds would be divided among responsible custodians.

In other words, the banks would have the money not at the time needed by the Treasury, to loan to their customers; they would purchase Territorial bonds to put in the keeping of the Treasurer as security; and no Tom, Dick and Harry in the departments could get his hands upon any large sum at once. If, for example, the Chinese fund had been left in the bank where it was originally lodged, the present troubles of the Treasury might have been avoided.

Gov. Hunt should know, when his Porto Ricans, that there will not be the ghost of an objection here to letting them go back. No class of people in the country, unless it be the negroes, is less desirable. But it may be doubted that the Porto Ricans, unless they happen to be homesick, would leave if they had the chance. The difference between their physical condition when they came here and what it is now, is that between a starved and anaemic beggar of the town and a lusty vagabond of the turnpike. By working a little and loafing and stealing a great deal in a land of plenty, the typical Porto Rican field hand has managed to improve his condition far beyond the average of his fellow countrymen at home. He has no apparent desire to leave. If he had, there are plenty of steamers that would take him on as a coal-passenger, some of which go from here to West Indian waters enroute to New York. So far as his treatment on the plantations is concerned it is much better than he ever had at home.

The trouble Great Britain is having with Venezuela is due, primarily, to the Monroe doctrine. Feeling herself safe under the wings of the eagle, Venezuela does about as she pleases in the sphere of foreign relations. Ever since Cleveland's message, her disregard of her obligations, even to ourselves, has been wearing on the patience. It is most unfortunate that, if the Monroe doctrine is to be continued, the United States cannot be more peremptory with the small Latin powers which abuse its privileges. There would be no humor in going to war with a great power to save a little one from the natural consequences of acts of folly which, but for its reliance on the Monroe doctrine, would not have been attempted.

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Prince David has accepted the Democratic nomination for Senator.

There is said to be a shortage in the supply of hay and grain in Honolulu, caused by the high coast prices.

Delegate Wilcox will leave on Tuesday to make a campaign tour of the Hawaiian Islands, beginning at Hilo. Prince David will accompany him.

E. E. Conant, assessor for Kauai, has been appointed manager of Kona sugar plantation and will resign his government position.

Edmund Norrie, editor of the Independent, who has been recuperating for eight months past at Waimea, Hawaii, is expected back on the Claudine Saturday.

The celebrated Palmer's goods, perfumed, sachet powders, face powders, soap, etc., are now carried in stock by the Hollister Drug Co. We can honestly say: They are it.

It is quite possible that the British cable company will, as a business precaution, run a loop to Honolulu. In case the main line should break between this tropic and British Columbia, the Australians could transfer their messages here and do business through Mackay. Likewise if the line should fall to the southward, British Columbians could keep in touch with Asia through the Honolulu-Manila extension. Politically it is deemed wise in London to have an All Red cable, but a landing on United States soil would be less undesirable than on any other foreign possession, and might, in fact, be of crucial value in times of military stress.

It would seem to be of a piece with the other misstatements which his followers are asked to swallow by their mis-representative, and is certain to put him in such a light before the committee of which he is thus boasting proprietorship, that his greatest value in the Senate wing of the great building will be the room he leaves while he keeps away from the Senate Chamber and its committee rooms. Perhaps his influence will be of the kind spoken of one day when during the discussion of a tariff bill by the two Senators Jones who were sizing up a man who was attempting to influence the schedule on wool. He of Arkansas drawing a bow said that would represent his influence, but he of Nevada drawled, "Why bother with the penitent mark? Leave the cipher unblown."

Rapid Transit ought to pay in Manila. It ought, in fact, to pay anywhere in the tropics. Where the climate is hot, people prefer riding for a nickel to walking for nothing, and they like to ride on something that goes fast enough to make a breeze.

SMOTHER A COUGH.

Press your hand rough over your mouth and you can smother a cough but you can't cure it that way. The outside is the wrong end to work on.

Scott's Emulsion thoroughly cures coughs because it strikes at the root of the trouble. The throat and lungs need a regular system of education to cure an old cough.

The point of value about Scott's Emulsion and coughs is that, while Scott's Emulsion soothes the raw throat and lungs, it also nourishes and heals the inflamed areas.

It replaces inflamed tissue with healthy tissue—the only cure for an old cough.

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LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

It is expected that cable communication between Suva and Fanning Island will be completed by the end of November next.

According to reports brought from Kona by W. A. Wall, the Kona-Kau railway is progressing rapidly. The right of way has been surveyed and surveys completed for thirty miles from Kealakekua Bay.

Father Maxim of Hilo has been designated by Bishop Ropert to succeed Father Wendelin at the leper settlement at Kalaupapa. Father Maxim is now in the city and will leave soon to take his duties at the settlement. He is well and favorably known in the islands, particularly in Hilo, where he has been stationed for a number of years.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Harold M. Sewall has been elected to the Maine legislature.

J. D. Avery was sworn in yesterday as stenographer for the United States Court.

R. L. C. Perkins received another big batch of lantana blight from Professor Koebel by yesterday's steamer.

General Nelson A. Miles may visit Honolulu and inspect the army here. The Thomas, on which he is expected to take passage, is scheduled to touch at Honolulu.

Collector Chamberlain and Collector Stackable received by yesterday's mail a circular letter from Secretary Shaw warning Treasury employees against pernicious political activity, or from taking too prominent a part in local politics.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

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DOINGS OF THE ORIENT

Yokohama Puzzled Over the Korea.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 19.—The delay in the arrival of the Korea has made things warm for Tom McKay, the steamship rustler, who predicted great things for her. His state of mind is metrically described in the following bright parody which appeared in a Yokohama paper:

"And still he yearned towards the Light-
ship dreary,
"She cometh not!" he said;
"How can I face the fire of questions
wary—
I would that I were dead!

"The newest, fastest, biggest of the
liners—
How is her mission sped!
Her time might well have startled all
repliers—
—She cometh not!" he said.

"My souvenirs, my 'fizz,' my brass
band tony—
All desolately spread!
I'd barter all my jewels to be Marconi—
—She cometh not!" he said.

"In vain within mine Inn I change my
table.
In vain shun No. 4,
In vain I shake my head all I am able—
They pester me the more!"

"How can I tell? How do I know her
scathless?
One I hold," he said—
"My pride my pet—my latest pet—is
faithless—
I think I'll go to bed!"

The Gazette says:

The monster new liner, which we
described in Tuesday's issue, left San
Francisco on the 30th ult., which makes
her voyage twenty days. As she can
do a 20-knot gait on forced draught, it
was expected that she would appear on
the 15th inst., at least, even allowing
for stoppage at Honolulu. The reason
of her slower passage will now be
known. Various wild rumors have been
started to the effect that warships had
gone out from Yokohama to look for the
belated vessel, but these were proved
groundless and not given circulation
by the local press.

At 5:15 we were notified that the ves-
sel had passed Kamakura at 4:30 p. m.
There will naturally be much interest
in viewing this latest ocean grey-
hound," but it is not known yet how
long she will remain in port here. An
additional interest attaches to the latter
question, as the Korea brings the Nell-
Frawley Company and its vast amount
of scenery etc., and big bookings for
"Secret Service" have already been
made in Yokohama. If possible, no
doubt, the vessel will remain here at
least until Sunday, allowing the much-
anticipated performance to take place.
It is possible that her belated appear-
ance is due to some failure of her new
machinery, in which case she would
certainly remain here long enough to
have the necessary repairs effected. In
any case the local officials may be relied
upon to do all in their power to accom-
modate the Yokohama public, consist-
ently with their duty to the company.

FOREIGN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

There are at present eight foreign
prisoners in the Kobe prison, and of that
number one is an American named
Charles Clifford, a prisoner under trial
on a charge of fraud; six Chinese and
one Italian, this last undergoing five
months for theft.

Since the new treaty came into force
in July, 1899, 172 foreigners have been
sent to the prison in question, of whom
98 were Chinamen and the rest Western-
ers. It would appear that the prison
authorities are considerably embarrass-
ed with those foreign prisoners in re-
gard to their treatment, they being
very awkward at undertaking any job
in the prison, while they are expensive,
especially the Westerners, to main-
tain, to say nothing of their propensity to
disregard the discipline.

The rations now given to the Western
prisoners are said to be as follows:

Breakfast—bread 40 momme, butter 2
momme, barley tea 2—Japan Times

DIVIDENDS OFF FOR 15 YEARS

According to the Ōsaka Asahi, it was
recently reported that the directors of
Messrs. Mural Brothers, the controlling
interest of which is in the hands of the
American Tobacco Company, had de-
cided to suspend the payment of divi-
dends for fifteen years, a decision which
has caused great dissatisfaction to the
original owners of the property, who
hold a majority of shares. How true
this statement is we (Kobe Chronicle)
cannot say, but the report appears to
have created a panic among the share-
holders of the Hanjin Electric Railway
(Company organized to construct a line
between Kobe and Ōsaka), which is in
negotiation with Mr. Brady, of New
York, to introduce American capital.
The rumor relating to Mural Brothers
has so influenced the shareholders in
the Hanjin Company that it is expect-
ed, says the Asahi, that the negotia-
tions with Mr. Brady will be abandon-
ed.

INVASION OF BUTTERFLIES

According to vernacular papers, quite
a remarkable spectacle was witnessed
in the neighborhood of Ōsogome, To-
kyo, on Sunday night in the appear-
ance of multitudes of small butterflies.
At first the army of butterflies collected
round the street electric light lamp in
front of green-grocer's shop at Bab-
ishiwa. Their united fluttering made, it
is said, a fearful noise. The keeper of
the house, with presence of mind, made
a pile of firewood and set fire to it thus
destroying thousands of butterflies. The
houses were demolished and more than
200 inundated, while at Yoshihama 20
houses were demolished and 70 flooded.

HAWAII TOO FAR AWAY

Two Men in Islands Fail To Get Jobs at Washington.

Two men in Honolulu, or at least in
the Hawaiian Islands, eligible to ap-
pointment as laborers in Washington
with the ordnance department, failed
to get appointments because they re-
sided too many thousands of miles
away from the seat of government. The
Washington Star of September 20 gives
the reasons as follows: "The operations
of the civil service," said an official
of the Navy Department the other
day, "are very queer sometimes. To
illustrate. The other day the depart-
ment made requisition on the civil ser-
vice commission for two laborers for
the bureau of ordnance, and in response
the commission certified the names of
three residents of Honolulu, Hawaii.
These men stood at the top of the list
of eligibles and were thus entitled to
appointment to the first vacancies.
Now, just think of our situation. We
needed the men right away, and then
only for work that might not last very
long. In the first place it would take
us at least two months to communicate
with the men and then, in case they
were willing to accept the places, it
would take about two months more be-
fore they could reach this city. By
that time the necessity for their em-
ployment would undoubtedly have
passed away. How did we escape the
dilemma? Why, we simply found that
we really needed another class of help,
two bookkeepers or something of that
kind, but that's got nothing to do with
the point I was trying to make, which
was the absurdity of going to Hawaii
for labor to be performed in Wash-
ington."

FINE ART WORK FROM BABYLON

NEW YORK, September 21.—A cable
to the Herald from Berlin says: Ger-
man Orientalists continue to be deeply
interested in Dr. Koldenberg's discov-
eries in Nebuchadnezzar's palace in
Babylon, which is proving the richest
storehouse of ancient art ever unearthed.

The encaustic tiling wherewith the
great court of the palace was decorated,
Dr. Koldenberg says, surpasses in
the fineness of its glaze and the luster
and beauty of its coloring anything
that modern art ever attained.

The frieze surrounding this court
contains boldly carved figures of all
kinds of real and mythical beasts, the
sculpture revealing so advanced a state
of art that Dr. Koldenberg is con-
vinced that he will find further specimens
proving that even in the time of Abra-
ham and earlier, art had achieved a
high point of development on the plains
of Mesopotamia.

army of butterflies then "attacked" the
street lamp in front of a macaroni-
house in the same street where they
were also repulsed by the same tactics.
The invaders made "attacks" on sever-
al other places but were likewise de-
feated every time, their number being
considerably thinned down. Eventually
the survivors flew away.

IMPERIAL WOODEN LEGS.

Seven survivors of the late Aomori
disaster received artificial limbs from
the Empress in the presence of the
Commander and other officers of the
Eighth Army Division on the 9th inst.
They left the barracks in Aomori for
home the following day.

TIDAL WAVE AT ODAWARA.

On the 4th and 5th inst. Odawara
and Yoshihama were visited by extra-
ordinarily high waves and much dam-
age was done to property. More damage
was done at Yoshihama than at Odawara.
The former is a little fishing
village on the coast some ten miles
from Odawara. About 2 o'clock on the
afternoon of the 4th inst. the sea began
to show an unusual state of disturbance
and shortly afterwards high waves
commenced to break on the shore with
tremendous force though there was not
much wind. Gradually the waves increased
in height, breaking the embankments and inundating the fields.
Many houses built on low-lying parts
along the coast were flooded. As soon
as the dangerous nature of the waves
was made known the police authorities
summoned some 700 firemen and other
coolies who in addition to a host of
willing helpers of the town were em-
ployed in the protection of the embank-
ments extending more than two miles
from Odawara to Kodzu. Several thou-
sands of sand-bags were piled beneath
the embankments to protect them from
devastation by the waves. Meanwhile,
the waves came dashing on the shore
with ever increasing force washing away
the pile of sand-bags and the efforts of
the workers were of little avail.

Through the night of the 4th the men
were engaged in the protection of the
embankments which gave way in some
places. At 6 o'clock on the morning of
the 5th at full tide waves more than
20 feet in height came rolling over the
embankments submerging some of the
houses near the shore. This state of
affairs continued throughout the 5th
and 6th. On the night of the 6th heavy
rain began to fall, extinguishing the
torches used by the workmen who were
greatly handicapped in their work. A
sentry was posted on a hill near by and
every time there came a high wave
gave warning to the workmen by ring-
ing bells so that they might avoid the
wave. By Sunday morning the
waves had considerably subsided. Many
men were caught in the waves and
dashed against the embankments. Two
men were seriously injured and six
others slightly. At Odawara about 20
houses were demolished and more than
200 inundated, while at Yoshihama 20
houses were demolished and 70 flooded.

CUBAN ARTILLERISTS

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—President
Palmer will soon call a meeting of the
officers of the Cuban army to consider
the immediate increase of the artillery
corps to 500 men, cables the Havana
correspondent of the Herald. This will
be done with a view to replacing the
men who have been killed in the
country and how he got past the
immigration officials is a mystery.

GOVERNOR TAFT ON HIS PHILIPPINE POLICIES



GOVERNOR TAFT.

He Tells the Result of His Negotiations With the Vatican Over the Question of the Friars and Their Lands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs has furnished to the press copies of the speech made by Governor Taft on the occasion of the reception tendered him when he arrived in the Philippines. In the course of the speech, Governor Taft said:

"You can be very sure that it will be a matter of a year or two before the American duty on Philippine products will be reduced to so small a figure as to make it practically free trade. Delays in Congressional action on the tariff and postponement of the time for a popular assembly are only

the outgrowth of a conservatism due to a doubt on the part of many as to the real conditions in the Islands, a doubt, I may say, which nothing will so quickly dispel as a quiet prosecution of agricultural and other pursuits and an avoiding of useless political agitation for the next year.

"The many questions requiring settlement between the Philippine Government and the church led the President and Secretary of War to direct me to visit Rome for a conference with the Pope, to see if a basis of settlement might not be reached. After an audience with the Pope, the instructions were referred to a committee of cardinals, and an answer was given me agreeing generally with all the purposes stated in the instructions, which included among other things the purchase of the friar's lands by the government.

"This answer proposed that further negotiations be had between an apostolic delegate and myself in Manila. With the hope of having less to do in Manila, and by authority of the Secretary of War, I replied by suggestion to the Pope the form of a contract to be signed at Rome, submitting the questions at issue to a tribunal of arbitration to consist of two members appointed by the Pope, two by this government, and the fifth to be appointed by the Viceroy of India.

"The questions were:

"First, the price to be paid for the definite removal of the Spanish friars. The Secretary of War was unwilling to enter into a contract obligating the Philippine government and the American government to pay such indefinite sums without further investigation and preferred to recur to the original method of negotiation proposed by the Vatican through an apostolic delegate, who is to visit the islands with authority to sell the lands, to settle the rents due and to agree upon the question of charitable and educational trusts. This basis was agreed to and negotiations are to be continued hereafter. All the data necessary have been submitted with the approval of the church.

"It will thus be seen that the negotiations upon many issues are only begun, though the sale of the lands has been approved, and that on the question of the return of the friars to the Parishes the matter is completely in the hands of the people of each parish for a settlement by a quiet, peaceful and lawful expression of their desire to receive or not to receive any priest."

The evidence in the case showed that last March, after having taken the oath of neutrality, Henschel started for Germany carrying with him a number of Kaffir curiosities, among which were found, when the curiosities were examined at the frontier, certain documents addressed by Commandant Beyers to former President Kruger and to Lord, the Boer representative in Europe.

The prisoner pleaded ignorance as to the contents of the documents, but admitted that he had been promised \$500 for delivering them.

PLANTERS IN OIL COMPANY

Organized With Million Dollar Capital to Work California Wells.

J. L. Gould a prominent oil man of Alameda, California, arrived in the Ventura yesterday to assist Judge H. C. Barrow in the organization of a company in Hawaii for the working of oil wells in California.

The company to be known as the Hawaiian Oil Co. has already been practically formed among the planters with a million dollar capital and the final steps will be taken at a meeting next Tuesday.

Judge Barrow has been at work upon the project for some time and said last evening that its success was assured.

The company has been at work upon the project for some time and said last evening that its success was assured. The company has 2560 acres of oil land in the McKittrick district, California, under twenty years lease, and it is the intention to build a pipe line to Port Harford, a distance of sixty miles. It is planned to purchase an oil carrying vessel and the cost of oil landed at the various Hawaiian plantations will be much less than it now is.

WILCOX AS THE TALKER NOT WORKER

(Continued from Page 1.)

the people here had come into line with them.

Kaco, one of the best known natives in the city, was the next speaker. He began by saying that he came before the assemblage as a Republican and he asked every man to give his vote to that party. He said that good for the Territory would come only through the success of the Republicans and he advised the people to be alive to their interests and vote the ticket straight from the Prince of Delegates to the members of the House of Representatives.

He said if there were Home Rulers present they should take his advice and vote for the Republican candidates this time. As to Wilcox, he said that he had been sent over to Washington and he gave to the people nothing to show for their trust. The Home Rulers had a majority in the legislature and yet again nothing had been done for them. He closed by asking the voters to support the Republican ticket from top to bottom.

Representative Aylett spoke of the failure of the legislature to accomplish anything. He said that the records showed that everything that had been done was done upon the motion of the Republicans and asked if anyone could point to anything that was the work of the Home Rulers. As to the pension for the former queen he said that it was the work of the Republicans, as the Home Rulers would not take a hand in it until the Republicans had forced it through the first readings and even then they were opposed to its passage. He told the people that they would be better off if they would work for the election of the entire Republican ticket.

Representative W. W. Harris laid stress upon the fact that the Home Rulers had voted away more money than would come into the treasury and then had killed the loan bill, from which extra money could be obtained for the carrying on of the improvements which the country needed. He took up the question of the lepers and asked the people that they do not give Wilcox a chance to go to Washington and work to have the unfortunate of Molokai put under the control of the United States, which meant that they would not have men over them who knew their needs and who would give them the various things which were necessary for their good. He asked all to vote the Republican ticket and vote Wilcox out.

S. F. Chillingworth said that when a man was sick he called a doctor and took medicine. He said the Home Rule doctor had not helped the community and he asked the people to make Prince Kuhio doctor and to give the people Republican medicine and they would be helped from the very first.

Chairman Crabbie of the Republican Territorial Committee was called for and asked the people to help him in his struggle for the success of the entire ticket.

Candidates Long and Andrade spoke of the needs of the people and the shortcomings of the Home Rule party, and then the closing speech of the evening was made by Senator Kanuha. He told just how it came that Prince Kuhio was not of the Home Rule party and asked that he be supported by every vote in the audience. He asked what Wilcox had done and answered himself that there was not a single thing to the credit of the Delegate. He said that Wilcox talked of the great things he had done and would do, but if they were analyzed they would be found to be only talk, for he had done nothing at all. He said that the Home Rulers with a majority in the last legislature had accomplished nothing of good for the people, and he asked them to now turn to the Republican party which was the majority party of the nation and which could make good its promises. The others had made great boasts of their intentions, but they had to rest at that as they did nothing to show that they were anxious to aid the people or to help the Territory, but instead were simply working for self.

Wilcox he said was looking only to the \$500 a month, and not for the good of the people.

The meeting was closed with cheers for the former queen, for the Republican party and for the candidate.

DON'T LIKE TUA TUA

Lepers Will Not Use Foreign Plant.

The lepers on Mohokal do not take kindly to the tua tua treatment with which the Board of Health is now making experiments.

Four months ago six lepers agreed to take the tua tua regularly submitting themselves to the guidance of the government physician. Of the half dozen who began but two are now taking the treatment, the remainder having given it up after a few weeks' experimenting.

Supt. McVeigh who has just returned from the Leper Settlement said yesterday that within a few months he will have sufficient tua tua to supply all of the lepers. He now has one hundred and fifty plants set out and all are doing well. The blight which attacked the tua tua at the Planners' Experiment Station in Honolulu, has not reached Kalauapapa yet, and every precaution is being taken by Mr. McVeigh to prevent the destruction of the plants.

"The lepers do not like tua tua," said Supt. McVeigh yesterday. "Of the half dozen who began taking the treatment four months ago but two are now using the medicine. These two are however good patients, and if the tua tua is worth anything, the present experiment should prove it.

"The lepers as a whole will not use tua tua. They seem to be waiting to see what effect it will have on those who are now taking treatment. It would require money to induce some of them to swallow the stuff. Two who have been taking the treatment regularly for four months now, have so far shown no improvement, at least outwardly. I understand however it requires about fourteen months before the treatment is effective, and if these two patients keep it up that long, the worth of the medicine will be pretty well settled by the result.

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Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds \$28,976,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital \$1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

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IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 PER CENT PURE.

The very best Lime and in the
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In Lots to Suit.
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ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESS-
MENT OF 10% OR TWO DOLLARS (\$2.00) PER
SHARE HAS BEEN CALLED TO BE DUE AND
PAYABLE JUNE 20, 1902.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ASSESSMENT OF
10% OR TWO DOLLARS (\$2.00) PER SHARE HAS
BEEN CALLED TO BE DUE AND PAYABLE AUGUST
21, 1902.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ASSESSMENT OF 10%
OR TWO DOLLARS (\$2.00) PER SHARE HAS
BEEN CALLED TO BE DUE AND PAYABLE OCTOBER
21, 1902.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH AND FINAL ASSESS-
MENT OF 10% OR TWO DOLLARS (\$2.00) PER
SHARE HAS BEEN CALLED TO BE DUE AND
PAYABLE DECEMBER 20, 1902.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED ON ASSESS-
MENTS UNPAID TEN DAYS AFTER THE SAME
ARE DUE AT THE RATE OF ONE PER CENT (1%)
PER MONTH FROM THE DATE UPON WHICH
SUCH ASSESSMENTS ARE DUE.

THE ABOVE ASSESSMENTS WILL BE PAYABLE
AT THE OFFICE OF THE E. F. DILLINGHAM
CO., LTD., STANGERWOLD BUILDING
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
IFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing
permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sores on Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the

Faces.
Cures Scouring, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing
permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sores on Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the

Faces.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-

matism, and

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial "to test its value."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of six each, and in cases containing sixteen
the quantity, it is sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEM-
IST AND PHARMACEUTICAL
VENDEURS throughout the world, IMPORTED
BY THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COMPANY,
THE LINCOLN DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-
land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that
the first general article, Worthless
imitations and substitutes are
palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Company
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
"Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture
bottled in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE."

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.
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SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company, Etc.
The Waialae Agricultural Co., Etc.
The Robina Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Watson's Centrifugal.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance
Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company,
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

ISLANDS
SHOULD BE
REPUBLICANSenators Unite in
Expression of
Interest.

Bedecked with leis, bowing their appreciation of the hearty alohas which followed them as the Sierra backed out from the dock, Senators Mitchell, Foster and Burton, who since the first week of the month have been officially investigating conditions in Hawaii, took their departure yesterday afternoon. There was a great turning out of people of all sorts and conditions to show their good feeling toward the visitors. Accompanying the Senatorial party were Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Foster, Miss Griggs, Secretary and Mrs. H. C. Robertson, former Senator and Mrs. John M. Thurston, Mr. Carroll Purman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mohr, Mr. Haywood and Mr. Bispham of Washington, who came down at the same time.

The leave-taking of the members of the Senatorial party was an impressive one, for not only was the Hawaiian Hotel thronged with their friends all day long, but upon their appearance at the dock they were besieged by people who wished to bestow a lei or shake hands with the men whose hard work during their stay gives promise of good to follow. There were hundreds of friends about and the universal expression from the members of the party was that of regret that their pleasant visit must come to an end. This was met on the other hand by the most sincere alohas and wishes for a safe journey on the part of the Honolulu people.

Senator Mitchell, chairman of the committee, was most expressive in his appreciation of the hospitality with which the committeemen met during their stay. He said that he would remember with pleasure his experiences here and hoped that he might have another opportunity to visit the islands. Asked as to the political outlook on the mainland he said: "From what I hear there will be a landslide for Republicanism. We have the Senate safe for several years, and from the reports which have come to me from the mainland there will be a gain in the membership of the House. I have refrained from taking any part in politics here, but I am a Republican and I hope to see the Republicans win all along the line. Hawaii has gained much from the friendship of the Republican party in the past and certainly must look in the future to that party for everything that will come for the benefit of the Territory."

Senator Foster, than whom there is no shrewder business man in the Northwest, said on the same topic: "From what I hear there will be even a greater majority of Republicans in Congress next time than there is now. Everywhere there is the same prosperity which has marked the past few years. There seems no cloud on the business sky. There are shortages in the money market here and there, and as these are due primarily to speculation and over-investment, of which you may have some knowledge here, they must not be taken as any indication of the general business conditions of the country. Republican rule has made this possible, and I can see no reason why there should not continue for years to come a similar condition of affairs."

"It is hard to understand what the people of Hawaii expect to gain by not lining up with the Republican party. There is nothing that can be had by having a representative who is all alone in Congress. A Home Ruler has no party behind him or to work with him. If you had a Republican we would work with him and see that he got what was wanted, when it was right. There is a bond between men of the same party affiliation. As it is, without such party affiliation, it is hard to enlist the assistance of members of other parties. If you send Prince Cupid to Washington we will put him right in line and help him along. That is natural."

"The next Congress and many succeeding Congresses will be purely Republican and if the people of Hawaii are wise they will get into line with the majority and have reason to expect that they will be well taken care of in every way."

Senator Burton, the junior member of the commission was asked for an expression upon the political outlook and reiterated what his colleagues had said. He continued: "I came here as a legislator and not as a partisan and so have taken no part in politics. I am a Republican and believe confidently that the success of the principles of the party of which I am a part means the continued prosperity of the country. With this conviction I hope to see the time when the Territory of Hawaii will be Republican, as well all the other Territories and States of the Union."

Former Senator Thurston and Mrs. Thurston were accompanied to the dock by a long line of friends and were heartily bid bon voyage by many people. Mrs. Thurston waved a miniature Hawaiian flag and the people cheered it as the ship moved.

Randall Muir was one of the departing passengers and his men played one measure and then sang the song of Aloha in his honor. Miss Sprake is greeted by a host of friends and there stood a multitude of old sisters for each of the outgoing passengers. The dock was like a whited sea as the handkerchiefs waved upon the departure of the steamer.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE FAIR
WILL BE GREAT EXPOSITIONNational Commissioner Thurston Says the
Outlook Is That St. Louis Will Be Center
of Immense Gathering.

"When the Louisiana Purchase Exposition opens it will be with every one of its buildings complete and its exhibits installed." Thus former Senator John M. Thurston, one of the National Commissioners in charge of the great exposition, described the plans which are now being pushed forward for the Exposition which promises to be the very greatest that has been given. Continuing he said: "The people will go to see a truly great exposition, where they would not attend one of only the first grade. So the Louisiana Purchase Fair will be made more truly grand than any one ever held. "There is in hands of the corporation something above \$15,000,000 for the work, this being the aggregate of the appropriations by the United States government, the city of St. Louis and the proceeds from the sales of bonds. In addition to these vast sums there will be others from the national government and from the various States, and in addition the receipts will perhaps be mortgaged, and there will be returns from the sale of concessions, until from the outlook now there will be expended upon the Exposition probably before it is opened for the public something close to \$30,000,000, or even that sum may be exceeded.

"I should say that the first thing would be for the people to decide upon a Hawaiian house. It would be more impressive if all the exhibits were made there without being distributed among the many great buildings and thus lost to sight. There should be displays of all the industries, and each should be explained by the means of pamphlets and data which could be taken away. Relief maps and every means that can be devised to give a correct idea of the topography of the islands should be employed.

"Then too attention should be given to having a corps of men who would carefully explain to every visitor the islands and the industries. The advantages of advertising during the existence of the Fair cannot be overestimated. A newspaper man with a thorough knowledge of the United States and acquaintance with the men of that business would be able to secure publication of more matter with reference to the islands, from that center, than if a score of such men were sent about to the different cities of the country to try and place matter with reference to the islands. There will be published a great amount of matter from the Fair, and if advantage is taken of the opportunity, there can be no result other than one favorable from such efforts as I mention.

"The importance of getting to work must not be overlooked. During 1903 there will be a constant stream of visitors to the grounds. The formal opening will take place on May 1st of next year, though the actual opening of the Fair will be delayed for a year after that date. Many of the buildings will be in shape for visitors, and the many people who will attend the Association meetings and the sessions of the great orders there will spread the news of what is to be seen. It would be of the greatest advantage if there was a building for Hawaii completed at once and three or four people kept in it during the entire summer for the purpose of explaining to visitors the maps and data which could easily be placed about the structure.

"As the Fair will continue only during the months when the weather is suitable for such vegetation as grows here, it would be wise to surround the building with palms and foliage plants, such as make the islands attractive to visitors from other climates. I predict that the use of sugar is increasing at the rate of 10 per cent each decade. This will mean the consumption of an exceedingly large amount of the product and it cannot but mean greater prosperity in the future for the islands.

"The sugar industry is now under a depression, but this cannot last long. Even the most unfavorable aspects, such as the annexation of Cuba, cannot have a lasting effect of depression. With Cuba, Porto Rico, these islands and the mainland producing sugar, there will not come into the country free of duty more than one-half the amount of the consumption of sugar. Then too it must be remembered that the use of sugar is increasing at the rate of 10 per cent each decade. This will mean the consumption of an exceedingly large amount of the product and it cannot but mean greater prosperity in the future for the islands.

"Of course there will be a governmental display which will have to do with the islands in a way. There will be, it is expected, a gathering of the native populations of the various island possessions of the Nation. The people of Hawaii will stand almost alone in that, for they are of a race which classes away above the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines."

An other thing which should be put in is the time when they have to turn in, those who had planned the escape just dropped into the openings and stayed there until the policeman was taking his midnight rap, and then made tracks for outside. It is the general opinion of those in authority at the hospital that the police who guard the hospital are so careless that it is a wonder there were no lepers in the hospital this morning at all.

The building where the lepers are kept is the second one from the entrance of the main road and is surrounded by a stone wall about four feet high. The lepers are kept upstairs in this building at night, but during the day they are allowed to run around the yard, back of the building. This wall around the building is about seventy-five yards from the entrance and it is very easy for the inmates to get over it if they want to.

In the building upstairs where the lepers sleep there is an old Filipino who calls the roll every morning and then reports to the attendants in charge how many are present and how many are absent. The morning when the roll was called there were nineteen missing, and the authorities of the different outside towns were notified immediately. At a few minutes past seven

two of the lepers were caught at Calvecan, and at nine o'clock they were in the San Lazaro ward again. The manner of the escape is explained in that in the hallway downstairs there are a number of closets and large boxes, and it is the opinion of some of the visitors that while they were being upstairs last night, which is the time when they have to turn in, those who had planned the escape just dropped into the openings and stayed there until the policeman was taking his midnight rap, and then made tracks for outside. It is the general opinion of those in authority at the hospital that the police who guard the hospital are so careless that it is a wonder there were no lepers in the hospital this morning at all.

One thing only remains which I still hope to be spared to see and in which to take part the laying of a cable from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands—for which I have received this far a concession from King Kalakaua by his minister, (Hon. E. H. Allen) who is here tonight—and from thence to Japan, by which the island group of the Pacific may be brought into communication with the continents on either side—Asia and America—but this is passing, and perhaps that is to

SORE AND SWOLLEN JOINTS, sharp shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep, that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Ben Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

W.A.WRIGHT
IN TROUBLE
OVER FUNDSArrest Ordered of
Assessor at
Waimea.

Walter A. Wright, former deputy tax assessor for Waimea District, Kauai, and a brother of ex-Treasurer Wright, is alleged to be short in his accounts to the amount of \$2,848.40, and an officer left on the Kauai yesterday afternoon with instructions to place him under arrest. This Wright is under bonds and the Territory will consequently not lose by the shortage. The report of the defalcation was first brought to Treasurer Cooper yesterday by E. E. Conant, Assessor for the Island of Kauai.

The shortage in Deputy Assessor Wright's accounts was known to Treasurer Wright some months ago and the latter promised Assessor Conant that it would be made good. It has been persistently rumored since the flight of the treasurer that the money taken by him was not used for his personal benefit, but to help others out of trouble. As far as this case is concerned however, the treasurer evidently did not seek to make it good.

Treasurer Wright's attention was called to his brother's defalcation upon his visit to Kauai some months ago, and after an investigation, Walter A. Wright was suspended as deputy assessor for Waimea district, and the treasurer agreed to see that the shortage was made up. This was not done and when the treasurer's sudden flight from Honolulu became known in Lihue, Mr. Conant immediately came to Honolulu to inform the authorities of the occurrence.

Secretary Cooper said yesterday that the Territory would not lose anything by this most recent defalcation, as Wright was under bonds, and recovery could be had from the bondsmen.

Criminal proceedings are also to be initiated charging Wright with embezzlement and an officer was sent over on the Kauai yesterday to arrest him. The shortage in this instance, amounting to \$2,848.40 is said to have occurred in the failure of Wright to turn over to the assessor the collections made by him in the Waimea district.

THE AUSTIN CASE.

No new move was made in the Austin case yesterday. A warrant was made out for Mr. Austin for his services up to and including the 25th day of September, the date of his suspension, but it had not been called for yesterday up to the hour of closing business.

To the demand for salary, Governor Dole made a reply which is printed elsewhere.

BOYD MAY COME TODAY.

Supt. J. H. Boyd of the Department of Public Works may come on the Ventura today though this is hardly likely in view of the news received by the last steamer. When the China left San Francisco Mrs. Boyd was still ill and when Mr. Boyd started on his vacation it was the intention of remaining with his wife until she recovered. At that time he had received mail from the Ventura and he should also have received three days later news from the Doric prior to the departure of the Ventura from San Francisco on her present trip. If Treasurer Wright's letter was sufficiently urgent it is possible that Boyd may return on today's steamer.

In the meantime the employees in the Department of Public Works are working considerably over the absence of Mr. Boyd, for until he returns they can receive no pay. Yesterday was the regular pay day for government employees and all but those in the Department of Public Works received their salaries. Treasurer Wright was given authority to act for Boyd and as he is gone there is no head to that Department. As a consequence Auditor Meyers yesterday refused to issue warrants as the audit act requires the approval of the head of the department, and without Boyd's signature or that of some one acting in his place, no warrants can be given out under the law. About \$28,000 in salaries is tied up in the Public Works Department, and unless Boyd comes home today, an acting Superintendent of Public Works will have to be appointed.

Cable Prophecy.

At the celebration, in New York, March 10, 1879, of the 25th anniversary of the formation of the company for laying the first Atlantic cable the projector of the enterprise, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, made an address in which he spoke of the great progress ocean telegraphy had made over the world up to that date. Towards the close of his remarks he said:

"One thing only remains which I still hope to be spared to see and in which to take part the laying of a cable from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands—for which I have received this far a concession from King Kalakaua by his minister, (Hon. E. H. Allen) who is here tonight—and from thence to Japan, by which the island group of the Pacific may be brought into communication with the continents on either side—Asia and America—but this is passing, and perhaps that is to

SORE AND SWOLLEN JOINTS, sharp shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep, that

WILL GO TO MOLOKAI MANY NAMES NOT LISTED

Catholic Priests
To Leave on
Lehua.
Registration Now
Nearing Its
Close.

Permission was given to three Catholic priests by the Board of Health yesterday to visit Molokai. Two of them, Father Maxime, who is to succeed Father Wendelin, and Brother Aloysius, who returns to duty at Baldwin Home, will remain at Molokai. Father Mathias asked for permission to remain but one week at the settlement. The three men leave on the Lehua next Monday for Kalauapua.

Permission was granted also to painters to go to the settlement for the purpose of painting the Mormon church. Mailkaa Holopinal was given a permit to join his wife as kukoa at Molokai.

Judge Davidson appeared before the board in reference to the order of removal of certain pig pens on the beach road. Objections had been made and three months' notice given to all the parties on the ground that they were nuisances. Mr. Davidson asked that a further investigation be made, as his clients, Ah Fat, Ong See, Fook Kyan and Gen Fook, would suffer severely if they were compelled to abandon their business. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Sloggett, Mott-Smith, Moore and City Sanitary Officer Tracy.

A protest was received from two Hilo fishermen against the rules and regulations concerning fish and the location of the market there. The petitioners said that they represented thirty Japanese fishermen who furnished three-fourths of the fish supply, and it was claimed that the rules were unjust. The specific charge was made that to bring the fish up the stream to the market would cause the fish to deteriorate, as polluted water would get into the sampans. The letter was laid upon the table, it appearing that the warehouse was but a few hundred feet from the harbor.

Dr. Holland of Puna asked permission from the Board of Health to hold a "post mortem" over a school teacher (still alive), whom he believes has tuberculosis. A year ago Holland had a controversy with other physicians over the condition of this girl, he declaring that she had tuberculosis and should not be allowed to teach. The Board of Education refused to accept the statement, and two other physicians made an examination, contradicting Holland's findings. Now Holland writes that the girl is a mere skeleton, and he wishes to prove that he was correct as were insanitary lodging houses in could not order a post mortem.

Dr. J. J. Grace of the Hilo hospital was granted a leave of absence. Dr. Stone is to take his place temporarily. Dr. Thompson complained that there were unsanitary lodging houses in Hilo and asked for permission to proceed against them. A committee consisting of Cooper, Robinson and Sloggett will consider the matter.

F. M. Brooks appeared for Charles Wilcox to make a demand for \$400 voted by the Legislature to him for extra compensation, while he was acting as secretary for the board during the plague. President Wood of the last Board of Health refused to sign the warrant on the ground that Wilcox was already drawing one salary as secretary, and President Sloggett is also unwilling to sign the voucher for the same reason, and because he knew nothing of the matter. The matter was referred to the Attorney General, the board being against the allowance of the claim.

Surgeon Hobdy, temporarily in charge of the quarantine service, reported Oriental health conditions as follows:

Kobe, to September 8, 1902—Asiatic cholera, cases 34, deaths 29.

Nagasaki, to September 6, 1902—Asiatic cholera, cases 25, deaths 20.

Shanghai, to September 3, 1902—Cholera cases 4, deaths 99; smallpox cases 4, deaths 6.

Hongkong, to August 30, 1902—Asiatic cholera cases 27, deaths 23; plague cases 23, deaths 20.

All members of the Board of Health were in attendance yesterday except F. C. Smith. M. P. Robinson attended his first meeting and was cordially greeted.

Robinson to Succeed Isenberg.
Governor Dole yesterday appointed M. P. Robinson to succeed Paul Isenberg as a member of the Board of Health. Mr. Isenberg resigned recently because of his nomination to the Senate by the Republicans. Mr. Robinson has already been commissioned and will take his seat at today's meeting of the Board of Health.

John D. Spreckels Coming.
Among the many visitors who are expected to arrive in the steamer Ventura on Wednesday is John D. Spreckels, of San Francisco. Mr. Spreckels stopped here during the trip of one of the company's steamers last year, but it has been a long time since he paid a visit of length to this city. Mr. Spreckels in a recent letter said that he was in need of a rest and probably would come down for a short stay purely for his health.

Germany's West Indian Station.
BERLIN, Sept. 25—Germany's naval station in the West Indies has grown so important that an admiral staff officer has been attached to the squadron commanded by Commodore Scherzer. The appointee is Captain von Lewitzow of the German cruiser *Vineta*.

GEORGE OSBORNE DISCUSSES STATEMENTS TO COMMISSION

Kukalau, Paaulo, Hawaii,
Sept. 20, 1902.

Editor Advertiser—I have read Mr.

A. S. Humphreys' statement before the Commission and must say it's the most misleading and mischievous distortion of facts that I have ever heard of; and if these gentlemen take any stock in it is liable to work great deal of harm to all the residents of these Islands. Now Mr. Humphreys may know something about law, and government, etc., but when he begins to talk of the labor question, and the sugar industry of Hawaii his utterance sounds more like the views of some poor native or white renegade, than the remarks to be expected of a lawyer. Now I have been between twenty and thirty years upon various plantations and ought to know something about them, and I say that when Mr. Humphreys states that white men can, or rather will, do the field work as laborers on the plantations of Hawaii, he does not know what he is talking of. I will say that at first I had hoped to see a great white population on the plantations, but every effort that I have made, or heard of, or seen others make, have all turned out in failure; and every new trial shows the utter uselessness of further effort in this direction. Mr. Humphreys also says that no true or earnest effort has ever been made to try to induce white men to work as field laborers. But does he not know that efforts were made to introduce white laborers here before he was born?

Capt. McGee, of Ulupalakua, Maui, was the first, I think, to try this class of American laborers; but it only resulted in disappointment, and failure; as have all the efforts that have been tried since. Germans, and Norwegians and various other nationalities have also been tried without success. And even the Portuguese that were at one time supposed to be just the men for this class of work, now, with few exceptions, turn from it with disgust. And the rising generation, with few exceptions, will not think of working on a plantation other than as teamsters or on some other light work. The fact of the matter is, that Americans are made of too good stuff to do this class of work, and they know it.

And if Mr. Humphreys has any doubts of this, let him try but one day's work cutting or stripping cane, and if he enjoys being blinded with the glare of the sun from the glistening cane, or choked up with dust, or burnt up by the terrible heat, when not a breath of air, or wind can be felt; to say nothing of swinging a cane knife all day long, then he is just the man for a field laborer and the man to interest others.

In regard to the harsh treatment, docking, etc., of the Japanese, and Chinese laborers I will say in all my long experience I have never, with one or two exceptions, seen them treated any worse, and often not so bad, as they deserved. Mr. Humphreys must know there are among them, as among the lawyers, men who are bent on mischief, and who aim to make all the trouble they can. Many of these Japanese are among the most brutal, and lowest specimens of humanity and think nothing of death, or of killing others. And had Mr. Humphreys been smashed on the ground, by one of them, and had this same Jap start to maim him for life, or perhaps kill him if he could, as many a luna, and manager too for that matter, has been treated, he, perhaps would not have such a sickly sympathy for them. Or if he had been beaten over the head with a hoe, or a shovel, or slashed with a cane knife he would not feel like singing their praise quite so much. The fact of the matter is, that while the great majority of Japanese and Chinese are good men, there are always found some of them that are vicious and lazy, and some means must be taken to bring them to their senses; and as docking seemed to be the most effective, it was sometimes used, but almost always with moderation. But as very little, or any, of this is going on at the present time, what good is to be done by bringing up old grievances? Mr. Humphreys also says that these laborers are now on some plantation working for \$15.00 per month. Will he be kind enough to say where these plantations are to be found? Also who were the men, or body of men, that requested him to air his views on the labor question?

I notice that Mr. Humphreys has an

other grievance and that is the fact that too high dividends are paid by the sugar plantations.

Now we do not know any of these fortunate places, but we do know that most of the plantations are cutting down expense to the lowest notch, and then can scarcely make both ends meet. Does Mr. Humphreys know that mechanics, and lunas, and many other men of this class are being laid off almost on every plantation, and that there are now hundreds of this class of men that can find neither work nor any means of making a living. If he does not, he knows nothing about the true condition of the sugar industry, or the labor question of Hawaii.

But the crowning act of folly of Mr. Humphreys, is when he states that there is no necessity for Asiatic immigration. There certainly is no need of Asiatic immigration if one is working for the downfall of the sugar industry, which from all appearance, he is doing. There is no need for Asiatics, if one wants to see ruin brought to every home in Hawaii and if one wants to see, as he evidently does, Honolulu deserted, and the whole country made desolate.

But unless these are the objects, or motives that one is working for then there is an imperative necessity for Asiatic immigration; and they can come none too quickly. For already there is a scarcity of laborers, and where the men are to be got when all the mills start up is a question, and a very serious one at that, which will be fully realized before long. I say with all the conviction of a full knowledge of the subject from long years of observation, and from struggles with a scarcity of men and the hopelessness of looking for white men that unless Asiatic immigration is kept up this country will be absolutely and indubitably ruined; and I am willing to stake my existence upon it, that not only will the country be ruined, but that grass would in a few years be growing in the streets of Honolulu.

I do not write this way, other than from a full conviction that every word that I have written is absolutely true, and that I feel certain that our only salvation is in Asiatic immigration and not only for the sugar industry, but for the coffee industry, and for most others. I, however, must say, I deplore this fact as much as anyone; for there is nothing I would like to see better than a large white population inhabiting these Islands.

But I know it's out of the question, as far as the plantations are concerned; but there is room for hundreds of thousands of white men as farmers if the coffee industry could be revived. I will also say there is a remedy for the Honolulu people, if they will only work for it, and that is to get Congress to pass a law that Asiatics can only work on plantations, and prohibit them from following any other calling whatever. This is what has been done in Australia, or New Zealand, and why could not such a law be made here? There should also be a law, prohibiting the Japanese from swarming to the mainland where they are not wanted and where they will do no good.

Yours truly,

GEO. OSBORNE.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL FUND

HONOKAA, HAWAII.

M. Tanaka	\$0.50
Y. Sakakihara	50
W. Yokoyama	50
S. Yoshiyama	50
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M. Kuramoto	50
T. Yonemoto	50
T. Ichiki	50
K. Hora	50
K. Tsukamoto	50
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N. Yasunaga	50
T. Takada	50
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T. Himori	50
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N. Nakamura	25
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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Anat. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

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DOMIC	OCT. 4 PERU
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 14 COPTIC
PERU	OCT. 22 AMERICA MARU
COPTIC	OCT. 29 KOREA
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 6 GAELIC
KOREA	NOV. 14 HONGKONG MARU
GAELIC	NOV. 22 CHINA
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 2 DORIC
DORIC	DEC. 10 NIPPON MARU
CHINA	DEC. 18 PERU
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 26 COPTIC
PERU	JAN. 3 AMERICA MARU
	KOREA

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Made of Box Calf, Black Vici Welts. Latest shapes. Comfort, ease and durability guaranteed. All leather. Sizes 5 to 11.

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FAMOUS AMERICAN STANDARDS	
PIANOS.	Baldwin Piano Co., Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.
"Grand Prix" Paris 1900.	"Pacard," Established 1871.
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FAMILY and TEXTILE SOAPS.	Jos. S. & Thos. Elkinton, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.
SAFES.	(Fire Resisting.) The Hall's Safe Co., P. O. Box 846, Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.
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LANTERNS—DIETZ.	R. E. Dietz Company, Established 1840. New York, U. S. A.
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Branches: South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A.; Barberton, Ohio; Cleveland, III.; and the Lafferty, San Francisco, Calif.; Kansas City, Mo.; in the H. H. Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Colo.	Electric Generators AND MOTORS.
	For DIRECT or ALTERNATING Current Work. Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., U. S. A.
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BEE R.	HARVESTING MACHINERY.
Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.	Adriance, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie, New York, U. S. A.
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300,000 in use; sold throughout the world.	Everything required to sink deep wells for Oil, Gas, Minerals or Water. Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.
Fit any Cycle; the originator.	Oil Well Supply Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Sept 30
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from Sydney, Auckland and Pago Pago, at 8 a.m.
S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, from the Orient, at 6 p.m.

Br. cable sp. Anglia, Leach, from London, via Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Singapore and Nagasaki at 10 30 a.m.
Stmr. Lehua, from Molokai ports, at 6 10 p.m.

Wednesday, October 1
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco, at 8 a.m.
Stmr. Mikahala, from Nawiliwili, at 4 25 a.m.

Thursday, October 2
German Cruiser Cormoran, von Bur-
ski, from Apia, at 1 30 p.m.

Stmr. Waialeale from Waimana, Ma-
kaweli, Eleele, and Nawiliwili at 8 40 a.m.

Am bkt. Amelia, Willer, 16 days
from Eureka.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, from Oahu
ports, at 12 30 p.m.

Schr. Ka Moi, from Hawaii ports, at 4 p.m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Sept 30.
Schr. Ada, Nelson, for Hanalei and Kalihiwai, at 5 p.m.

Am schr. Rosamond, Johnson, for San Francisco, at 5 45 p.m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Ahukini and Hanamauka, at 5 p.m.

S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Fran-
cisco, at 3 30 p.m.

Schr. Kawailani, Moses, for Koolau
ports, at 8 15 a.m.

Schr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for La-
haina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports,
at noon.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for
Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and
way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, for Maui
ports, at 5 p.m.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for
Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Honolulu, Lahaina,
Kihei and Makena, at 5 45 p.m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oa-
hu ports, at 7 a.m.

Wednesday, October 1
S. S. Peru, Robinson, for San Fran-
cisco, at 11 30 a.m.

Stmr. Noeau, for Kauai, Honokaa
and Kukuhaei, at 3 p.m.

Stmr. Lehua, for Molokai, Maui and
Lanai ports, at 5 p.m.

Thursday, October 2
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for the
Colonies at 9 15 a.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai and Ni-
lau ports at 5 p.m.

Am bkt. James Johnson, Rennecke,
at 1 p.m. for Port Townsend.

Am. bkt. Klikitat, Cutler, for the
Sound, at 10 40 a.m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, Oct. 1—W. W. Cross, F. E. Greenfield, Miss Furber, Mrs. Miller and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Charman, Chas. Blake, A. C. Lovelkin, H. Feart, B. Seki and 25 deck.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Ventura, Oct. 1—R. L. Baker, Mrs. J. E. Barrow, J. C. Cohen, Mrs. Cohen, A. M. Elston, C. J. Friedrichs, C. A. Galbraith, Mrs. Galbraith, F. Gass, Mrs. Gass, Wm. Glynn, Mrs. Glynn, J. L. Gould, Mrs. Gould, W. G. Hall, Miss E. Harnett, Miss J. O. Harnett, H. F. Harrington, Mrs. J. A. Hopper, Miss Hopper, Miss B. Horner, S. Levy, Miss M. Lowrie, Mrs. B. F. McCall, D. McIntyre, Mrs. L. J. Moses, J. F. Mullin, Mrs. Mullin, F. S. Munsell, Mrs. H. Myer, A. Ohrtman, Mrs. Ohrtman, J. E. Pamplin, C. F. Peterson, E. W. Quinn, Jas. Rankin, Mrs. R. B. Rathbone, Dr. E. W. Rich, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. E. Scott, Mrs. F. B. Sheldon, F. J. Siebert, Mrs. Siebert, Col. J. H. Soper, Miss M. Swan, Mrs. F. W. Van Valkenberg and G. M. Whitney.

Departed.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, September 30, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau. Man Sing, Masuda, Kakei Kaupiki, Mrs. W. Ault, Mrs. J. Kase, Jonah Kumalae, Mrs. G. A. Long, Mrs. Kau, R. D. Mead, J. W. Hamilton, A. Laursen, R. E. Maynard, C. B. Olsen, F. C. Lyons, C. C. Perkins, Mrs. Charles Luca, Miss S. Karauhao, W. P. Fen nell and 2 children, Miss Paauahi Pinao, J. W. Hamilton, A. Freis and deck.

Per stmr. Claudio September 30 for Hilo—Major Purdy, A. B. Lubenstein, P. Peck, A. C. Gehrt, H. B. Gehrt, Mrs. Stein, Miss Stein, A. Morrison, Mrs. J. Boenberger, E. A. Nawahala, J. H. Fuller, G. J. Andrews, for Lahaina, Rev. J. Kekipe, Mrs. F. E. King, Miss C. Gardner, for Kawaiahao, Miss Mary Kahale, Mrs. W. S. Saffrey, H. Louis son, Miss L. Williams, Miss Winnie Sharrett, C. L. Wright and wife for Mahukona. E. L. Cutting, Rev. V. H. Kicat, C. Desky, Mrs. A. K. Erdridge, Mrs. C. K. St. John, Miss Woods, R. F. Lange for Maalaea. A. Braymer, A. Barber and wife, C. C. Perkins for the Volcano. H. G. Greatrex.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, September 30, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau. Man Sing, Masuda, Kakei Kaupiki, Mrs. W. Ault, Mrs. J. Kase, Jonah Kumalae, Mrs. G. A. Long, Mrs. Kau, R. D. Mead, J. W. Hamilton, A. Laursen, R. E. Maynard, C. B. Olsen, F. C. Lyons, C. C. Perkins, Mrs. Charles Luca, Miss S. Karauhao, W. P. Fen nell and 2 children, Miss Paauahi Pinao, J. W. Hamilton, A. Freis and deck.

Colonia Doing Fast Work.

The cable steamer Colonia is doing her work quickly. During her first day out from Bamfield creek she laid 164 miles of cable. The vessel cables reports every day as to the progress of her work.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Makes the bread
more healthful.

Safeguards the food
against alum.

Alum baking powder are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

River Steamer Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The river steamer Modoc was badly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon as she lay at her berth at La Rue's wharf, between Market and Mission streets. No lives were lost, but two persons may die as the result of injuries received in escaping from the flames. One of these, a fireman, was imprisoned in the steamer's hold and his rescuers were compelled to cut a hole in the vessel's side through which they dragged his unconscious form. The other, a woman, jumped overboard and may have fractured her skull.

Philadelphia Maid Up.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 25.—The cruiser Philadelphia was put out of commission at the Puget Sound Navy Yard yesterday on telegraphic orders from the Navy Department. It is considered likely that the cruiser will be in ordinary for at least a year. Extensive repairs are ordered which involve reduction of her considerable height above water. The decks will be cut down to the main deck and every section of rigging and machinery is to be overhauled and replaced when necessary. Work is to begin at once.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, for Maui ports, at 5 p.m.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Honolulu, Lahaina, Kihei and Makena, at 5 45 p.m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports, at 7 a.m.

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Am bkt. James Johnson, Rennecke,
at 1 p.m. for Port Townsend.

Am. bkt. Klikitat, Cutler, for the
Sound, at 10 40 a.m.

Wednesday, October 1
S. S. Peru, Robinson, for San Fran-
cisco, at 11 30 a.m.

Stmr. Noeau, for Kauai, Honokaa
and Kukuhaei, at 3 p.m.

Stmr. Lehua, for Molokai, Maui and
Lanai ports, at 5 p.m.

Thursday, October 2
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for the
Colonies at 9 15 a.m.

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